WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1866.

[From the Dublin Nation.] Cleburne.

How far and fast the autumn blast Bears the dead leaves o'er the ground : As fast and far has the hand of war Strewed our country's brave around! And their nameless graves are the ocean's caves, The forest and mountain Glen, Where the vulture screams as the angry streams Are hiding the bones of men! And what anguished cries From the South arise, For the brave ones fallen in vain? While the victor North

Rings peans forth, And exults in her broad domain As fire suppressed in Versuvius' breast, The latent fires of crime In the human frame pulse on the same, 'Till fanned by the storms of time; As the lava fold swept uncontrolled, Where Pompeii's glories shone, So the awakened rage of a Vandal sage When freedom is o'erthrowu! And we'll look in tears, Through long years, For the brightness shrouded o'er,

Of her halcyon days Shall return to the land no more! Then fling the horde their base award— Their chief his triumphal crown; Place vile deceit in the judgment seat, Where honor is trampled down; Give a paltry bribe to the hired scribe, To the venal bard his fee; But him who draws in a righteous cause A freeman's sword give me! Though his bones should bleech

But the golden rays

On the sea-washed beach, Though his grave be the lowly mound, His name shall chime Through the halls of time, And swell through the deep profound! Ye brave en masse, who fall and pass

To the leaden hall of death, There are palms for the dew, but alas for you, Not a leaf from the victor's wreath! But I sing of one whose glory shone Like a meteor, bright and grand, Who gave his name to the trump of fame, And his blood to a generous land! The festive toast,

The soldier's boast, The type of a martial age! The foe of wrong, The soul of song, And the light of a future page!

The base grow bold for power and gold, the vain through lear and scor The good wax strong in their hate of wrong But he was a warrior born. From his eagle glance, and stern "Advance!"
And his action, swift as thought,
The rank and file from his own fair ilse Their courage electric caught, As the whirlwind's path Shows its fiercest wrath

Through the lordliest forest pines, So the deepest wave Of the fallen brave Told where Cleburne crossed their lines.

On Richmond's plain his captive train Outnumbered the host he led, And he won his stars on that field of Mars Where the glorious Johnston bled! 'Twas his to cope, while a ray of hope Illum'd his flag -and then Twas his to die, while that "flag flew high" In the van of chivalric men! Nor a braver host Could Erin boast, Nor than he a more gallant Knight, Since the peerless Hugh

Crossed the Avon dhu, And Bagnal's host aflight. There were eyes afar that watched your star, As it rose with the "Southern Cross," There were hearts that bled when its course was sped And Old Ireland felt your loss! While her flowers shall blow or her waters flow

Through Shannon, Suir and Lee, The patriot's song shall roll along, Their winding waves for thee! And they'll tell with pride, How Cleburne died,* In the land of the "free and the brave," How his sword of might Was a beam of light, Though it led to an exile's grave.

*The name of Patrick Cleburne, Lieutenant General in the Confederate army, is one which should not be forgoten in the military annals of our race. He was the hero of over thirty pitched battles, and the number of minor actions in which he participated is beyond precedent. He was distinguished for decision and intrepidity, and almost every movement committed to his Division was success-He received the incessant congratulations of the Southern press, and was several times complimented by the Confederate Congress. After the death of Jackson, ne got the soubriquet of "The Stonewall of the South," for he was to the Army of the Tennessee, what Jackson was to that of Virginia; but most of all, he was tender and generous to the vanquished, and, as Ferguson says: "Kindly Irish of the Irish." He lies in a lonely grave in the village of Columbia, Tennessee, whither he was borne fter the battle of Franklin by one of his officers. I know I have not done justice to his memory, but history will not consign his name to oblivion. Biding her consideration, let the foregoing be a leaf let to his memory.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FIRE IN DANVILLE, -DANVILLE, VA., March 28. Messrs. Linn & Co, on the east side of the canal, were discovered to be on fire, which communicated to the Danville woolen factory adjoining, State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of conthence to the stores of Messrs. Brown & Jetter, tract; and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an ex post Pairo & Co., Yates, William Robinson, Hickson & facto law; and as to money, that no State shall make any-Brother, and several small buildings on main street, all of which were consumed. Loss very heavy. power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud.—
Total amount of insurance supposed to be from between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons call—
The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars .- ed corporations, and natural persons, in the right to hold Loss estimated at from one hundred and fifty to real estate? two hundred thousand dollars.

Danville, March 27.—The factory was insured for thirty thousand dollars. Most of the losses

federate States :		
Alabama 6,732,058	08	acr
Mississippi	03	
Louisiana	45	
Arkansas 9,298,012		
Florida19,379,635	61	64

ernment revenue detectives on the Canadian fron- State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured tier writes to the Commissioner of Customs that or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains the smugglers have laid pipes across the St. Lawrence river, and are engaged in pumping whisky servitude, except as a punisment for crime whereof the

imprisonment or injury of personal property. concluded to contract with a French company to extend the road west of Marshall, Texas, and have should render judgments in antagonism with its terms; concluded an arrangement to complete the connections between Shreveport and Marshall in issued by State judges, in execution of their judgments, time to ship the present crop. The Legislature could be brought before other tribunals and there subjected has taken measures to provide payment on accrued to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to and that to accrue in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—In the Supreme non-residents are liable to State taxation.

The Georgia Legislature has passed the stay law over the Governor's veto, and a law punishing horse stealing and burglary with death.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Veto Message of the President.

To the Senate of the United States :

I regret that the bill which has passed both houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means for their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the constitution of the United States. I am therefore constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, ex-cluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer

the right of federal citizenship is with Congress.

The right of federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born, already are, by virtue of the constitution, citizens of the United States. the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unpresented in Congress, at this time it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States? Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into free-dom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States ?-Have the people of the several States expressed such a

conviction ' It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of civil rights? Those rights proposed to be conferred by the bill are, by federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benfits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the constitution of the

The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years its criminal laws, federal law, wherever it can be made to of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have apply, displaces State law. now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he, who coming from abroad, has, to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a gov-ernment to which he voluntarily entrusts "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment, to confer the right of citizenship upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of "good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and

happiness of the same.' The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes, so made citizens, "in every State and Territory of the United These rights are "To make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property," and to have "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the sucurity of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and black races is attempted to be fixed by the federal law, in every State of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the

In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States, Northern as well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of blacks, that "marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States, and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as an offense

I do not say this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites.

I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether. if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races, in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races? Hitherto every subject emhas been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State. concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances, and the About 11 o'clock last night the planing mills of safety and well-being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not federal restraints; as, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts, there is a federal limitation that no thing but gold and silver a legal tender.

But where can we find a federal prohibition against the

If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects | erwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such gress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold covered by insurance. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All business houses.

Public Lands in the Southern States.—The following statement shows the total amount of value of the total amount of the total amount of value of the total amount cant United States public lands in the late Con- within the power of Congress, for as to them, the law out of the Treasury of the United States," whether there no similar provision exists vesting in Congress the power "to make rules and regulations" for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares "that any personwho, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall NOVEL MODE OF SMUGGLING .- One of the Gov- subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any from Canada into the United States.

The Texas Convention—The Southern Pacific Railroad.—The Texas Convention has adopted a substitute for the regionity report declaring the a substitute for the majority report, declaring the not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the the violation and enforce the due execution of this act." ordinance of secession null and void, acknowledg-ing the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing the right to secede. may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden It is reported that an ordinance has been adopted legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the permitting the Legislature to pass a stay law in legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon judgment for debts for four years; conditions- the officers or agents who shall put, or attempt to put them interest and quarter principal to be paid each into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime committed against law upon the persons or owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed; year. The Judiciary Committee has reported an ordinance protecting Confederate civil and military officers from criminal and civil process for property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature. It is adjustment, therefore assumed that under this section members of State harmonious. The Southern Pacific Railroad directors have therefore assumed that under this section with the Legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill; that Judges of the State courts who and that Marshals and Sheriffs who should, as ministerial

which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, if discord between the two races; for as the breach widens Court to-day, Judge Woodward delivered his decision in the case of Melteby as Reading and Cocision in the case of Maltsby vs. Reading and Co- testify; if you hold that over such a subject-matter, the lumbia Railroad Company, that bonds held by State law is paramount, and "under color" of a State law ing under Federal and State law, no such system as that State law is paramount, and "under color" of a State law in such system as the refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment! I do not apprehend that the confine and into to the sale and state into the sale an

laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdic- bonds of union and peace. tion, subject only to the restriction that in cases of conflict

The third section gives the district courts of the United committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases "affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial the rights secured to them by the first section." The conened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of | with the constitution of the United States. denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the

It stands, therefore, clear of doubt, that the offence and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially, but judicially shall decide contrary to this federal law. In other words, according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer bound to decide according to the will of Congress. It is clear that in States which deny to persons whos rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of those rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them, will, by the provisions of the third section, come under the exclusive cognizance of the federal tribunals. It follows that if, in any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder, arson, rape, or any other crime, all protection and punishment through the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the federal courts. How is the crimished by federal law, that law, and not the State law, is to

It is only when the offence does not happen to be within the purview of federal law that the federal courts are to but there is a modesty about this that does not illtry and punish him under any other law. Then resort is | become a high-toned conquered enemy. be had to "the common law, as modified and changed" by State legislation, "so far as the same is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States.' So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence ted into the Union to-day, with all the rights and | --- day of April, as at that time our land may be provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violate

Congress derives the power to transfer to federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section ?-The constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made any noble-minded victor, for she has cried adorned our ranks—all did their duty, and to all noted First Regiment, "Maryland Line." He is under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, "Enough!" If we are a magnanimous victor, we owe our gratitude. other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies beof another State; between citizens of different States; be- her a fast friend. Her poeple, like other human their grateful hearts and floral offerings. And tween citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects." Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined; and the act of September 24, 1789, have made him decidedly popular here. There is bodies, we would invoke the aid of the most thrillestablishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the class enumerated in the above recited clause of the constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly com prehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the constitution within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that

It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the constitution, as recently condition of the free people, he says : amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present and the present and the property of the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present and the property of the present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers to the present and the property of the present and the pre which this bill confers.

have as to those that have not been engaged in rebel-

Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exits within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to revive it, by the people or the States. If, however, any such attempt be made, it will then become the duty of the gennecessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great con- will hardly see a negro infant in a day's journey.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers shall be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories to appoint without limitation commissioners who are to be charged with the performance of quasi judibraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill | cial duties. The fifth section empowers the commistioners so to be selected by the courts to appoint in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute warrants and other processes described by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police, in addition to the military, and stories of Southern lawlessness are authorized to summon a posse comitatus, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are

irresponsible to the government and to the people, to only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be of the United States and militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove othjeopard the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars making power is the federal power; but as to the States is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me might convert any law, however benificent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate with the Marshal and District Attorney, (and necessarily with the Clerk, although he is not mentioned,) to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court "for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act;" and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain, upon the order of the President.

This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. T me the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived tegether under the relation of master and slave-capital tion, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making

Each has equal power in settling the terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satifactorily work out the problem Capital, it is true, has more intelligence; but labor i never so ignorant as not to nuderstand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. ing the district of Atlanta. Upon reporting she It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to was assigned to duty with the Provost Marshal, as settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate.

In all our history, in all our experience as a people livnne and imprisonment: I do not apprenend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

Troin this time her services ceased as an officer in the President is determined to do his best to set the field and she was engaged in secret service—for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and sometimes in the Confederacy, again in England, one.

In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be | ed, and against the white race. They interfere with the | and then in Canada. In 1864 she spent several unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adop- municipal legislation of the States, with the relations ex- months traveling in the United States, and even ted to secure the desired end, without invading the immu- isting exclusively between a State and its citizens, or benities of legislators, always important to be preserved in tween inhabitants of the same State—an absorption and the interest of public liberty, without assailing the independence of the judiciary; always essential to the preseracquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of 1863, while serving with his regiment in Georvation of individual rights, and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers; always necessary for the serve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rathmaintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be, in this respect, not only anomalous but unconstitutional; for the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are making and executing.

Serve the rights of the states. It is another step, or rather than the constitution of all legislative powers in the national government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences quarantees nothing with certainty, if it does not insure guarantees nothing with certainty, if it does not insure guarantees nothing with certainty and executing which are more absolutely drawing around the States the constitution of all legislative powers in the national government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences quent to the death of her husband (in January, will exculpate Maj. Gee from all blame.

My lamented pre lecessor, in his proclamation of the with the constitution and constitutional laws of the United first of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all per-States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of sons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated were and thenceforward should be free; and further, that the executive gevernment of the States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offences United States, including the military and naval authori ties thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and de fend that class of our people, whenever and wherever it struction which I have given the second section is strength- shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, in con formity with the provisions of the federal constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in

when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a number—which have been thus far submitted for my appropriate between a State law and federal law, and bound, proval, I am compelled to withheld my assent from a second control of the control proval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a se

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

An Honest Radical Witness.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who is vouched for by that paper as an "old-fash-Southern Arkansas, says:

minutes, by day-light-particularly of a Sunday inal to be tried? If the offence is provided for and pun- morning. That there is an anxiety to know when, if ever, they are again to take their places in the Union as reconstructed States, is evident enough,

slavery, she would be much better governed in city, town and village join in the pleasant duty

helpless objects of them. by the pack of political hacks, who, for partisan it was demanded, that they nobly responded, and persecution or ill-treatment whatever, and there

If some Christian effort is not soon put forth upon a gigantic scale, they will soon go the way have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United of the North American Indians. One of their fought, or trusting woman prayed, has been furled them. eral government to exercise any and all incidental powers | now removed, and the results are obvious You | piness of the

There seems to be little or no care by the moth ers for such off-spring as they do have. At one point I passed on the Ouachita, I was told that three negro infants had been found in the river within one week. What an account will our philanthrophists be able to give, if they fail to accomplish as much for the sake of humanity as the slaveholder did, with the same material, for the

sake of dollars and cents. But the most noteworthy part of his letter is the following—giving the lie, as it does, to the radical

Beside, you are not shut out from them now .-You are as safe there as here. You will not believe in the bugbear stories of persecution and danger in the South. Such things are only true This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents to those who hunt for them. You can find bugbears here, as there, if you are so disposed. Memphis Appeal.

Romance of the War---Thrilling Adventurers of a Young and Beautiful Woman.

that under the influence of such temptations bad men | the first to rush to arms. Raising a company of | such perversion of language tended to consolidate cavalry and equipping it at her own expense, she | the Government and produce a wrong impression.

but not being satisfied with the manner in which | gan. affairs were conducted there, she left and went to Fort Pillow, where she was elected first Lieutenant in Captain Phillips' Company of Independent Tennessee Cavalry. With her company she proceeded to Corinth, and reported to General A. S. Johnston. At the battle of Shiloh Captain Phillips fell mortally wounded, and the command then devolved on her. While gallantly leading her company in a charge, she was twice wounded and a confinement of several months she was paroled

and soon after exchanged. Proceedingat once to Richmond, the disguised female soldier was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Adjutant General's department, and ordered to report to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, commandchief of detective and military conductor. Serving for several months in this capacity, she met Maj. DeCamp, of the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, to whom she was engaged to be married previous to the

war. The ceremony was then performed at Atlanta, and from the dashing Lieut. Roach she was

went so far as the Sioux country in Minnesota.gia, was carried to New York. After a long and

confined at Camp Chase. De Camp remained in the North until January, only colored contractor in the Union) appointed when she returned to her home in Louisiana; but upon the recommendation of the citizens. Two remaining there only a few days she proceeded to Schools, taught by two free negroes, are in suc-Memphis, and purchased a stock of goods which cessful operation, whose father was a citizen of were shipped on the ill-fated steamer Miami, which the State by legislative act, and was formerly a was blown up on the Arkansas in February. She slave owner, and has now the most extensive cab-

1865,) she proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, to watch

sequently, she lost her all. the Confederate army, will remember the dashing the rescue. After the passage of the funding bill Lieut. Roach, of whom so much was said in Mo- they began to rise. They now command in New onsidering the bills and joint resolutions-forty-two in bile and Selma, in 1863. Our space will not per- York 83; to 84. U. S. sixes in New York are quomit a full recital of her adventures. St. Louis Republican.

merchants, her goods were not insured, and, con-

[From the Sun and Times.]

In Memory of the Confederate Dead.

COLUMBUS, GA., March 10, 1866. Messrs. Editors: The ladies are now, and have been for several days, engaged in the sad but pleasant duty of ornamenting and improving that tween Morganton and Asheville. All mail matter ioned Abolitionist, who does not extenuate any- portion of the city cemetery, sacred to the memo- designed for the trans-mountain country, should thing, or set down aught in malice," writing from ry of our gallant Confederate dead, but we feel it be sent via Lincolnton, N. C., or Greenville, S. an unfinished work unless a day be set apart an- C. "During a month's travel in this country-con- nually for its especial attention. We cannot raise versing with scores daily-I have heard less com- monumental shafts, and inscribe thereon their plaint and less denunciation of the Government | many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive than can be heard around the various corners of the memory of the debt we owe them, by at least Vine and Fourth streets, in your city, in thirty dedicating one day in each year to embellishing

their humble graves with flowers. Therefore, we beg the assistance of the press our efforts to set apart a certain day, to be observ- talent. ed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and be handed down through time, as a religious custom From all that I have been able to discover, I am of the country, to wreathe the graves of our marsatisfied that if the State of Arkansas was admit- tyred dead with flowers. We would propose the privileges she ever enjoyed in it, except as to truly called the "land of flowers." Let every the year to come than she has been during the let all be alike remembered, from the heroes of The question here naturally arises from what source year which is past. It matters not to me now that Manassas to those who expired amid the death Army, was arrested in Baltimore on Thursday, on her people have been in rebellion against the throes of our hallowed cause. We'll crown alike a bench warrant issued by Chief Justice Chase, U. Government; they have been punished for that. the honored resting places of the immortal Jack- S. Supreme Court. Charge, treason. He was on Whether that punishment has been adequate to son, in Virginia, Johnson, of Shiloh, Cleburne, in his return from Milwaukie, to bring to Raleigh the crime committed, cannot be a question with Tennessee, and the host of gallant privates who his invalid wife. Gen. J. was the Col. of the

really as powerful as we talk, we will not only let Let the soldier's grave, for that day at least, be where he has resided since the war. this fallen enemy "get up," but by brushing the the Southern Mecca, to whose shrine her sorrowtween two or more States; between a State and citizens dust from her soiled garment, try and make of ing women, like pilgrims, may annually bring beings, can and will appreciate words and acts of when we remember the thousands who were buried kindness. As a proof of this Henry Ward Beech- with "their martial cloaks around them," without have made him decidedly popular here. There is | bodies, we would invoke the aid of the most thrillno living man who would be more cordially re- ing eloquence throughout the land, to inaugurate ceived and listened to with more respectful atten- this custom, by delivering on the appointed tion than he. This may be charged to selfish in- day this year, an eulogy on the unburied terested motives; but such suspicions, just now, dead of our glorious Southern army. They when there are wounds to be healed, are far more dangerous to the good of the country than the had, or had not, the right to demand the sacrifice, is no longer a question of discussion with us. We all the Friends residing in Guilford, Randolph This is very different testimony from that given leave that for the future nation to decide. That and Davidson counties, and I have heard of no ends, are employed to slander the South and fell holy sacrifices upon their country's altar, and have but very few removed since the close of the everything connected with her people. Of the are thereby entitled to their country's gratitude, war, and none from oppression that I know of. none will deny.

defanse of the noblest cause for which our heroes there was but very few, if any, Friends among the practice among slaveholders to keep a strong be made to do honor to their memories—but the This barrier, created for such an ignoble end, is those who died defending the life, honor and hap-live.—Standard.

SOUTHERN WOMEN. [From the Richmond Enquirer.] The "Nation."

If straws show which way the wind blows, words are equally indicative of the way that oligarchy tends. The Northern Press and people have many expressions born of these latter days, when ancient principles have become defunct. Among the words of almost universal prevalence this word "Nation" is the more conspicuous. John C. Calhoun, than whom no man is more unjustly maligned or so strangely misunderstood, as far back as 1849, detected the outcropping of centralization, as foreshadowed by this very word in its batteau communication immediately from the Coal application to the Federal Union. Since his day, the whole North has joined in the chorus, and made it the slogan of "strong government."

We never were so firmly pursuaded of the great Carolinian's patriotism and prophetic genius as in son county, who has been quite ill, publishes the this very day and generation. He was a true lover following card in the Raleigh papers: of his country, and a true Republican, a very zealot, if you will, in maintaining its honor, faith and freedom. He knew that the only danger of a Among the many thrilling events of the late war disruption of the Union came from those who, none can exceed the adventures of Mrs. Loretta formerly Abolitionists, are now termed Radicals. covered by this Bili, why, it may be asked, may not Con- marner as, while subservting the public welfare, not to De Camp, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. De All honest men can see for themselves how little thanks are due and hereby tendered, for their attention, Camp, whose maiden name was Roach, was born love for the Union ever existed among them, and shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought in the West Indies in 1838, and is now about the sad conviction which forced Lt. Gov. Cowper, place.

by enthusiasm in, as she thought, the cause of word "Nation" was concerned, that neither truth liberty, she donned the male attire and was among | nor real meaning lurked in it. He declared that proceeded to Virginia and there served for eight | When the Constitution was formed the word "namonths on the Peninsula, under the command of | tional" was not employed, and it was diligently the celebrated Col. Dreux, before her sex was dis- eschewed by Washington and the founders. They speak, said Mr. Calhoun, they speak of the "Gen-When this occurred she was at once mustered eral Covernment of the Federal Union," but struck out and ordered home. Instead of obeying the out "nation" in all places; and the preamble to order she proceeded to Columbus, Kentucky, and the Constitution reads: "We, the People of the Unwas serving with General Polk at the evacuation ited States." We are not a nation, and the word of that place. She proceeded to Island No. 10, was never heard until the Abolition frenzy be-

MILD WINTERS. -The Gazette du Midi, a French and in Paris swimming parties were organized. carried from the field. After the retreat to Cor- France, but this remarkable fact was observed, The winter of 1763 was very rigorous throughout inth she was taken to New Orleans for surgical that at the town of Sables d'Olonne (Vendee), and treatment, and when the city fell into the Federal six leagues around, the months of December, 1862 and January, 1763, were exempt from cold, while elsewhere the weather was very severe, and the never be ascertained. The mild winters of 1807, portant cruise in adjacent waters. 1822 and 1853 had no pernicious effect on the

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ter, are charged as advertisements. 83 No advertisement, reflecting upon private charac-

ter, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

STATE NEWS.

Maj. GEE. - The trial of this gentleman is still going on in Raleigh. The Sentinel speaks very highly of the ability and zeal of Col. Holland, the

MILTON AND THE FREEDMEN. - A correspondent over the interests of the Confederate prisoners of the National Intelligencer says that in Milton there is no ill will existing between the whites and After the final collapse of the Confederacy, Mrs. blacks. The mails are carried by a freedman (the was one of the two ladies who were saved, but inet shops in the place. All this, too, in a town with the sacrifice of all her baggage and goods.— that has never had a Bureau office in it (except one By an unfortuate oversight on the part of her Sunday,) nor any troops stationed there.

N. C. Bonds .-- We are glad to find that North Mrs. De Camp is now in this city, and sojourn-ing at the Southern Hotel. Many who served in run down below 75, when the Legislature came to ted at 1041. - Sentinel.

We see it stated in the Washington papers, that the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of this State, has been pardoned by the President within the past week. Mr. W. was President of the State Conven-

Mails for the West .- There is no mail be-

We learn from the Sentinel, that the young ladies of Raleigh contemplate, at an early date, giving a concert, for the purpose of assisting the patriotic designs of their sisters of Winchester.

The Tarboro' Southerner is enthusiastic over an amateur Theatrical exhibition at Rocky Mount. and the ladies throughout the South, to aid us in It speaks in high terms of the display of native

> Only seventeen miles now remain uncompleted on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Gov. Vance.—This gentleman having settled in Charlotte, has formed a copartnership for the practice of law, under the style of Vance, Dowd and

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, late of the Confederate a son-in-law of Judge R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh,

ANOTHER "PARTY EFFECT" WHOPPER NAILED. -Gov. Worth has received the following letter from one of the most intelligent and reliable gentlemen connected with the Society of Friends, in reference "party purposes," in regard to alleged persecutions of the Quakers:

> Bush Hill, Randolph Co., the 27th of 3rd month, 1866.

Gov. Jonathan Worth: Dear Friend:—I am acquainted with nearly There have some two or three companies of peo-The proud banner under which they rallied in ple removed out of the above said counties, but

> I am, with much respect, A. M. TOMLINSON.

· Distressing Casualty.—A son of J. J. Wallace plantation police, for the express purpose of pre- veriest radical that ever traced his geneology of Harnett county, was caught under a falling venting a corrupt, indiscriminate mingling of the back to the deck of the May Flower, could not tree, felled by his father, last week, by which his sexes, that they might profit by the increase .- deny us the simple privilege of paying honor to skull was broken so that it is thought he cannot

> AID FOR THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—WASHING-TON, March 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House to-day, recommending that aid be given to the Dismal Swamp Canal, as the Covernment owns two-fifths of the stock, and calls attention to the memorial of the President and Directors who estimate \$200,000 as the amount necessary for the repair of the canal. Referred to the Committee on Com-

THE DAN RIVER COAL FIELDS.—The Coal Fields lying in part, in Stokes and Rockingham Counties, give evidence of being very valuable. There is seam to Danville, down the Dan River, a distance

EXCHANGE HOTEL. Raleigh, N. C., March 27th, 1866. To the ladies of Raleigh, my physicians, landlord and numerous friends, and especially to those young gentlemen who so assiduously watched over me at night, my kindness and favors so lavishly, kindly and generously bestowed during my recent, severe and critical illness in this

Crowder Allen was mortally wounded by a negro stabbing him at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, last Monday. The negro was shot and badly wounded in trying to escape.

RASCALITY.—On Sunday afternoon, as the train on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad was passng, about twelve miles north of Weldon, towards Petersburg, a heavy piece of railroal iron was thrown from a wood pile on side of road by two negroes. Forntunately no one was sitting near the window at which the missile was thrown, and the only damage was that of the smashing of the window. Two passengers who were riding on the platform of ones of the cars witnessed the villianous act, and jumping off, (the train was not going ournal, publishes some facts respecting winters very fast,) pursued the negroes. They succeeded remarkable for their mildness. In 1172, 1289, in catching one of them. The train backed and 1421 and 1527, the trees in January were already took them on. The negro was taken into the bagin leaf, and the birds had begun to build their gage car, and well thrashed by several I'ederal nests in the branches. In 1538 the gardens soldiers and citizens. He was then turned loose. were filled with flowers on the 1st of February, He will hardly attempt the like again. - Progress.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.- Lieutenant-General Grant is shortly to sail for Europe, and the Navy Department are now looking up a vessel for his accommodation. Captain Ammen, an old schoolmasmouth of the Loire frozen. That occurrence was ter of the General's, and now of the iron-clad Mianremarked by the learned Le Condamine, who was tonomo, is to be transferred to the man-of-war that then at Sable d'Olonne; he called the attention of conveys the military chieftain across the ocean. men of science to the fact, but the reasons could The Miantonoma is ordered off for a short but im-

A party residing here has commenced suit against General Perry in the United States Court for this District, claiming damages for loss and injury Mr. Stephens and the Georgia Senatorship.— caused by the General, as Commander of the De-

Ledger asserts that Mr. Stephens' final accept So many Federal appointees at the South are ance of the Georgia Senatorship was in couse- swallowing the iron-clad oath with such easy avid-